

RG 263 CIA

RAOUL WALLENBERG FILE
Folder 2

FICHE # 2

44

201-005925

FROM 15 Apr 54
THRU 17 Apr 56

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Date Nov 12 1993

HRP 93-6

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By NWS 947008
Ch NARS, Date 12/9/93

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FORM 3293 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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SCANDINAVIA

Apr. 3, 1950

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. BASES IN ICELAND

Stockholm, in English to North America, Apr. 3, 1950, 1330 GMT--2

(Press Review)

(Text)

Last Wednesday the Icelandic Parliament passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of American forces from the island. The parliament gave its view that the international situation had altered since the defense pact between Iceland and the United States was signed in 1951. Iceland is also a charter member of NATO and is of great importance to this organization for strategic purposes. The island airbase of Keflavik, which Parliament now wants the Americans to evacuate, is of twofold importance. First, as a refueling point for aircraft on the Atlantic crossing, and second as a base of operations for American medium-range B-47 bomber.

The Parliamentary resolution enjoyed support from several different parties who are united in their feelings of anti-Americanism. As the Swedish Press points out in its editorial comments, many Icelanders blame the United States for their country's economic ills. Inflation has driven up prices, American military personnel compete with Icelanders for available housing, and there are the inevitable irritations between the natives and their long-term guests.

The leading Social Democratic newspaper, MORGON-TIDNINGEN, makes the following comment: "Where once only the Communists rallied against American protection, the Conservative Party (several words unintelligible--Ed.) is now alone in wishing to retain American bases on the island. However, the Communists seems to be the only ones who want to cut all ties with the West. The other parties are reluctant to give up the protection that membership in the Atlantic alliance has helped to give."

The Liberal newspaper HANDELS-TIDNING finds that it will be increasingly difficult to win support for foreign bases as the danger of war is believed to be receding. In many ways, however, Keflavik is a special case, writes HANDELS-TIDNINGEN, which continues: "The parties responsible for the resolution have next term's elections in mind. They have been very careful not to renounce membership in the Atlantic pact, which is understandable. If the Americans leave Iceland, a peculiar situation will arise. The island has an attractive strategic position and Keflavik is a first-class airbase; however, Iceland has no armed forces of its own for protection."

201 5925

SCANDINAVIA
Apr. 3 1956

The Conservative newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET points out that very many Icelanders really want the Americans to get out. But at least the moderate sector of this opinion is satisfied that numerous foreign forces are not stationed in Iceland in peacetime.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET continues: From the point of view of the Atlantic pact, this argument is so dubious, however, that we can understand that the Icelandic decision has aroused grave misgivings in Washington. The view in Washington is that the parliamentary decision must abide by the terms of the defense pact before it can become effective. First of all, matters will have to wait until a new Icelandic Government takes over after the June elections. After that, the decision must be reviewed and approved by NATO and the United States, which means it will not become valid for another year.

On this point, the Social Democratic paper MORGON TIDNINGEN writes: In short, Iceland will have plenty of time to consider whether it has (assessed?) the situation accurately. And, most likely, the negotiations for withdrawal will once again lead to some kind of compromise."

RAOUL WALLENBERG AGAIN REPORTED IN USSR

Stockholm, in English to Eastern North America, Apr. 2, 1956. 1330 GMT--E

(Text)

A new witness in the case of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in 1945, has now been found, according to the Stockholm newspaper AFTONBLADET. It is assumed that the Swedish Government delegation which is now visiting Moscow will take up the Wallenberg affair, in the light of this latest disclosure.

AFTONBLADET reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received the new information from a Finn who says he was in the same prison as Wallenberg as late as (1953?). The Finn, (Hansel Mersonen?), is now free and lives in Goteborg. He says he did not actually see Wallenberg in the prison at (Vladimirsk?) in the (Ural Mountains), but that (several words missing--Ed.) at the prison had told him that the man in a neighboring cell was reported to be Swedish and to be called Wallenberg.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Stockholm has confirmed that it had contact with (Mersonen?) before the Prime Minister left for Moscow.

Raoul Wallenberg disappeared in Budapest in 1945 after the commander of the Soviet forces in the Hungarian capital had stated that the Swedish diplomat was under Russian protection.

201-5925

JS 1A
APR 10

MMW :
Si
File: Wallenberg

Wash Post
APR 9

What Happened to Wallenberg?

Swedes Sore at '44 Red Snatching

By Reuters

STOCKHOLM—A Soviet military escort took Swedish Red Cross Envoy Raoul Wallenberg into custody in wartime Budapest 12 years ago and started an international mystery.

Wallenberg was a wealthy young banker who had volunteered for the dangerous Red Cross assignment and helped save thousands of Jews in Hungary from Nazism.

A Soviet major and his troops picked up Wallenberg on a Budapest street and told him he was being taken into "protective custody." They permitted him to call at the Swedish legation, where he told a friend: "I don't know if I will be treated as a guest or as a prisoner."

He has not been seen since.

WALLENBERG'S fate is one of the most discussed topics in Sweden today. Premier Tage Erlander, who visited Moscow last week, pressed the Kremlin for definite information about Wallenberg's whereabouts.

A joint Swedish-Russian announcement said only that the Russians would re-investigate the case.

Erlander took with him to Moscow a thick dossier containing several reports that a man meeting Wallenberg's description had been imprisoned in Russia. The reports came chiefly from returning prisoners of war.

Most Swedes think the former Red Cross envoy is being held as a political prisoner.

After the war, more than one million Swedes signed a petition addressed to Stalin personally seeking Wallenberg's release. There was no reaction from the Kremlin.

The Wallenberg case has done more to poison Sweden's relations with Russia than any other single event since Soviet planes shot down two unarmed Swedish aircraft in 1952.

WALLENBERG was a member of one of Sweden's biggest banking houses. He was 32 years old when the Swedish government sent him on the Red Cross mission to Hungary. He traveled on a diplomatic passport.

His main task in Hungary was to help Jews with Swedish connections to escape the Nazi terror which preceded the fall of Budapest. He was empowered to issue special safety passes to such Jews, which gave them the same rights as foreigners in Hungary.

Wallenberg gathered these Jews in so-called "Swedish houses" in the city. These houses were treated as neutral territory and the inmates left unmolested.

Wallenberg soon began enlarging the scope of his mission to include Jews with no Swedish connections. At the time of his disappearance, he had assembled more than 12,000 Jews in 32 different "Swedish houses" in the capital.

He vanished shortly before the Russians took control of the whole city.

Later, the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, Mrs. Alexandra Kollontay, sent a message to Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. Maj Von Dardel, that Wallenberg was in good hands. Mrs. Kollontay gave the same assurance to Foreign Minister Christian Guenther.

Despite repeated Swedish complaints in Moscow, no further information was supplied by the Soviet authorities. In 1947, the Russians broke their silence to say that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union.

Though the Swedish Foreign Office continued to investigate the case, no further developments took place for several years. Swedish Foreign Minister Osten Unden told parliament that the Russian statement could not be disproved, but strong measures would be taken if any new evidence about Wallenberg's whereabouts could be produced.

IN 1953, an Italian diplomat, Claudio Di Mohr, returned home after three years imprisonment in Moscow. Di Mohr said he had spent from 1945 to 1948 in a cell next to the one occupied by Wallenberg.

The two men, he said, had corresponded daily by knocks on the wall for almost three years. Di Mohr had never seen Wallenberg, but supplied details about him which convinced most Swedes.

Last year, a Swedish-Estonian prisoner in Siberia, Arthur Tammelin, sent a message to Sweden through a returning German prisoner of war that he had met Wallenberg in the Tashkent camp in 1953. Tammelin said this camp has a special department for "valuable state prisoners." He told the German that Wallenberg had tuberculosis. Tammelin said Wallenberg had been sentenced to 25 years in prison for espionage.

Shortly before Erlander went to Moscow, a new witness appeared in the case. A Finnish citizen, who in 1953 had been a prisoner at Vladimirok, in Siberia, stated that he had been informed by a prison interpreter that there was a man in the next cell called Wallenberg.

The Finn, however, never was allowed to go out and thus never saw his cell neighbor.

Since political prisoners are often moved from camp to camp, the Swedes did not consider the evidence of the two former prisoners conflicting.

N.Y. Times

APR 11 1956

Mollet Quits European Post
PARIS, April 10 (Reuters).—Premier Guy Mollet, resigned today from the post of President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which he has held since 1954. He gave as a reason the difficulties of combining the task of president of the assembly with French Government duties.

Wash Post

APR 11 1956

NATO Atom Exchange
PARIS, April 10 (AP).—An agreement for exchange of certain atomic information among the 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has gone into effect, NATO announced today.

The agreement signed last June 22 went into force March 29.

N.Y. Times
APR 10 1956

ADENAUER CONFERS ON WORLD SITUATION

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Germany, April 9.—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his two senior foreign policy aides conferred for six hours today in a general "evaluation" of the international situation.

The extraordinary conference took place at a resort hotel in the Swine mountain town of Aachen, where the Chancellor is vacationing. Dr. Adenauer interrupted his holiday to summon Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Foreign Minister, and Walter Hallstein, State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, for a conference after a spate of disturbing news from abroad last week.

A brief communiqué released here said that Dr. Adenauer and his aides "reached full agreement on their evaluation of the international situation." The announcement said the highlight of the discussion was the United Nations disarmament talks in London and their relation to the problem of Germany's reunification.

The relationship of international disarmament to the German unity question is the crux of the West German's present concerns over the international political atmosphere. Guy Mollet, French Premier, said in an interview last week that Germany's particular problem should take second place to the effort for an East-West agreement on the arms issue.

Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party chief, immediately applauded Mr. Mollet for his "positive" attitude. This had an ominous ring to the West German leaders, already disturbed by disclosure of the Soviet disarmament plan that appeared to be based on an indefinite division of Germany.

N.Y. Times
APR 11 1956

Canada Bars Paul Robeson

Special to The New York Times
TORONTO, April 10 (AP).—Paul Robeson will not be permitted to enter Canada to begin a seventeen-concert tour scheduled to start April 17. The Federal Immigration Department has denied the baritone a visa, announcing simply that "He was not be admitted under present auspices." The sponsor of the projected cross-Canada tour is the Labor-Progressive (Communist) party.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. [REDACTED]	SOURCE [REDACTED]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 April 1954	ANALYST [REDACTED]	
SUBJECT Ernst Axel TERABERG			DATE 15 July 1955	
PERTINENT INFORMATION This document was not available for review by the analyst consolidating this dossier. It is suggested that for pertinent information concerning Raoul WALLENBERG, a visit to the [REDACTED] would be of some assistance.				
CROSS-REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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FILE NO. [REDACTED]	SOURCE [REDACTED]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 April 1954	ANALYST [REDACTED]	
SUBJECT Ernst Axel TERABERG			DATE 15 July 1955	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
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CROSS-REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
			201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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F.R. 52

file
1 Wallenberg
Unden also revealed that, starting with his visit to Moscow in May 1954, the Swedish Government had increasingly been pressing the Russian Government for the release of Raoul Wallenberg and that recently (an unspecified date) the Russians had promised that, if Wallenberg could be found, he would be returned to Sweden.

201-5925
May 54

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 5 MAY 54

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM :

ACTION:

INFO :

MICROFILMED

APR 11 1954

(IN 44086)

0215Z 6 MAY 54

ROUTINE

PRIORITY

TO: DIR

INFO:

CITE:

RE: DIR 47818 (OUT 88638)

RAOUL WALLENBERG

REQUESTS KHOKHLOV BE SPECIFICALLY QUESTIONED RE ANY INFO ON RAOUL WALLENBERG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND STILL BELIEVED HELD BY SOVIETS.

END OF MESSAGE.

5925	
ABSTRACT	INDEX
DATE	11 MAY 1954

~~SECRET~~

INDEX

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

Copy No.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 5 MAY 54

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [REDACTED]

ACTION: [REDACTED]

INFO : [REDACTED]

ACTION CHANGE

[REDACTED] (IN 44086 A)

10 MAY 54

ROUTINE
PREFERENCE

CABLE SECRETARIAT COMMENT:

ON 10 MAY 54 THE ACTION ON THIS CABLE WAS CHANGED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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Copy No.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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ROUTING

1		4	
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DATE : 11 JUNE 54

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [REDACTED]

ACTION: [REDACTED]

INFO : [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (IN 17230)

1429Z 12 JUN 54

ROUTINE

PRIORITY

CITE: [REDACTED]

TO: DIR

RE: [REDACTED]

(IN 44086)

ANY RESULTS?

END OF MESSAGE.

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ABSTRACT	INDEX
	8
DATE 15 JUN 1954	

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING

1		4
2		5
3		6

TO : [REDACTED]

FROM: DIRECTOR, CIA

CONF :

INFO :

DIR 05180 (OUT 54516)

2219Z JUN 54

~~ROUTINE~~
~~PREGNANCE~~

FOI

CITE: DIRECTOR

RE:

(IN-17250)

1. KHOKHLOV QUESTIONED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.
2. INFORM ██████████ THAT FURTHER ATTEMPTS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN INFO FROM OTHER RECENT DEFECTORS. ~~ONE OF DEFECTORS~~

END OF MESSAGE

DATE **21 JUN 1954**

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

OFFICER

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE Copy No.

~~SECRET~~

30 June 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT:

Raoul MALLENBERG

The reliable knowledgeable sources queried on MALLENBERG all reported they had no knowledge of him nor of his present whereabouts.

1 - WE
2 - SR/CE

201- 5925

~~SECRET~~

20-5725

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA Specialty Mail (See Postal)

DISPATCH NO. 201-5925

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO [REDACTED]

DATE JUL 15 1954

FROM

Chief, WE

SUBJECT { GENERAL
SPECIFIC

Operational
Raul WALLEMBERS

REFERENCE:

A. DIR 05189, 16 June 1954

1. The other recent defectors mentioned in paragraph two of reference A have reported no knowledge of Subject or of his whereabouts.

13 July 1954

Distribution:

2 - [REDACTED]
3 - [REDACTED]
W - Registry
2 - [REDACTED]

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

16-61284-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

~~SECRET~~

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [REDACTED]	SOURCE [REDACTED]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 7 October 1954	ANALYST [REDACTED]
SUBJECT Jaromir Alexander BALCAR, et al			DATE 14 July 1955
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
TO: [REDACTED] FROM: Chief, [REDACTED]			
This document concerns Jaromir Alexander BALCAR, however, below is information taken verbatim from this report: ... 4. A CIC report received via the [REDACTED] station in August 1954 and based upon statements made by Sven ALLARD, Swedish Minister in Vienna, states that Jaromir BALCAR is ROHAN's true name. Subject (BALCAR) was described by ALLARD as a petty criminal, liar, and possibly a Czech IS agent. . . . ALLARD further stated that ROHAN was invited to Sweden in 1953 or early 1954 and interrogated by Swedish officials as a result of a statement he made to the Swedish Legation in Vienna to the effect that he could provide information concerning the disappearance of Swedish diplomat Raoul WALLENBERG in Budapest when that city was occupied by Soviet forces. The Swedes found his statements to be fabrications based on newspaper accounts of WALLENBERG's disappearance. ... THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.			
CROSS-REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
SECRET		201-5925	

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DEC 1952

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [REDACTED]	SOURCE [REDACTED]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 November 1954	ANALYST [REDACTED]
SUBJECT Hungarian Contacts in Sweden and Finland			DATE 14 July 1955
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
TO [REDACTED] FROM Chief, EE			
This document does not concern the subject of this dossier, however, the following information was quoted verbatim which makes mention to WALLENBERG: ... <u>GEIGER, Kalman</u> Manager of the "Mellan Europeask Aktie Bolaget," (probably no longer in existence), GEIGER is a Hungarian national with considerable influence in Swedish circles. GEIGER assisted informant in inserting Roul WALLENBERG into Hungary during WW II as an agent of OSS. . . . THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT. ANALYST'S NOTE: The WALLENBERG mentioned above may not be identical with the subject of this dossier. PERMISSION TO INCLUDE 201-5925-GEIGER [Signature] BY: [Signature] DATE: [Signature] WALLENBERG, Raoul			
CROSS-REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
[REDACTED]		201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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copy

American Embassy, Stockholm
March 31, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Outers:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum regarding Jarring's request for assistance in investigating some new evidence that Raoul Wallenberg may be a prisoner in the Soviet Union. For your information, Wallenberg, who is a nephew of the influential banking Wallenbergs, was assigned by the Foreign Office to Budapest in 1944 to be in charge of their Foreign Interests Section, but, more particularly, to try to do something for the Jews who were suffering severely under the German occupation. Apparently considerable sums of money were made available to him by the JDC. He was in Budapest during the siege and in January 1945 disappeared under mysterious circumstances. The Swedes have always believed that he was seized by the Russians and hope that he may still be a prisoner in the Soviet Union.

The case has considerable internal political importance since the Government and particularly Foreign Minister Udden have been criticized by the Opposition for not having pressed the Russians hard enough. It still comes up from time to time, latest quite recently when some of the papers suggested that the Swedish Red Cross Delegation, which has just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, might take up the Wallenberg case with the Russian Red Cross.

My guess is that Jarring's insistence on the delicate nature of the case and the need for confidential handling is based more on these local political factors than on any fear that the Russians might learn that the Swedes were still investigating.

We will

Outerbridge Horsey, Esquire,
Deputy Director,
EUR/ASA,
Department of State,
Washington.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

copy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

We will appreciate very much any information you may be able to obtain, both because of my personal desire to help out Jarring and because we feel it is in our interest to keep the Willemberg case alive as a reminder to the Swedes that they do have some outstanding issues with the Russians.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ George

George M. Abbott
Counselor of Embassy

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation,
dated March 30, 1955.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

March 30, 1955.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Gunnar Jarring, Chief of the Political Section, Swedish Foreign Office, and Mr. George M. Abbott, Counselor of Embassy, American Embassy, Stockholm.

SUBJECT : Raoul Wallenberg

Mr. Jarring asked me to call at the Foreign Office and, when I arrived, said that he would like to ask a favor. We had presumably heard of the case of Raoul Wallenberg who disappeared in 1945 while a member of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, supposedly picked up by the Russians. While the Russians have always denied any knowledge of Wallenberg, the Swedes have never given up in their efforts to locate him, and they have certain indications that he is alive and a prisoner somewhere in Russia.

Their latest lead originated with a German Admiral recently released by the Russians. He was asked if he had encountered any Swedes during his period of imprisonment. He replied no, but that in December 1954 he had met in Vladimir Prison an American by the name of Kumish who said that "he had previously been together" with a Swede in that prison. The German stated that Kumish was a Sergeant in the American Army stationed in Vienna who had been picked up by the Russians in 1949 when he wandered into the Russian Zone.

Mr. Jarring asked me if I could check up to find out if Kumish exists, in other words - is the story as told by the German correct, or substantially correct. Also, if Kumish has been released or should in the future be released, if he could be discreetly interrogated regarding any Swedes whom he may have met in prison. Finally, in our past interrogations of persons who have been imprisoned by the Russians, has any information developed regarding any Swedes in general, and Wallenberg in particular.

Jarring emphasized that the Wallenberg case is an extremely delicate one in Swedish-Russian relations, and they consider it important that the Russians do not learn that the Swedes are continuing their investigation. He said that in inquiries which they make they never ask directly about Wallenberg, but merely inquire about any Swedes who might be imprisoned, and he hoped that in our inquiries we might do the same. I did not get the name of the German Admiral when Jarring first mentioned it,

although it

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- 2 -

although it sounded something like Halle. When I asked about it later, Jarring said he would prefer not to have the Admiral's name used at this time. In concluding, Jarring said that there was no urgency in the matter, and he hoped that I would therefore handle it through confidential internal channels.

CHAbbott:mf

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

1 June 1955

SUBJECT: Letter from Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy, Stockholm, to Department of State, dated 31 March 1955

1. On 19 May 1955, in a private conversation with Mr. Edwin D. CROWLEY, of the Swedish Desk at STA E, CROWLEY advised the undersigned of the receipt by the Department of State of a letter from George ALLOTT, DCh., Stockholm, dated 31 March 1955 and addressed to Outerbridge MONTAGY.

2. The letter reported a conversation which ALLOTT had held with Arne LUNDEN, Secretary General of the Swedish Foreign Office. LUNDEN advised ALLOTT in this conversation of information obtained by the Swedish authorities from a German admiral who had recently returned from Soviet prison camps. In questioning the admiral concerning any Swedes that he might have known while in Soviet imprisonment, the admiral told the authorities that he, himself, had known no Swedes, but that he had met an American sergeant named KULISA in Vladimir Prison (KULISA was said to have disappeared from Berlin in 1949). KULISA had told the admiral that at some time during his detention by the Soviet authorities, he had known a Swede. The name of this Swede was unknown to the admiral, but LUNDEN indicated to ALLOTT that it was felt as a possible lead to Raoul WALLENBERG.

3. In connection with the above, LUNDEN reiterated the Swedish authorities' interest in obtaining information on WALLENBERG's whereabouts, as well as on any Swedish nationals detained by the Soviets. ALLOTT, in his letter, asked the Department to check into this matter and to determine if the Swedish authorities were being advised of any information obtained through interrogations of returnees and others concerning Swedes in Soviet Union.

4. CROWLEY indicated that the Department in replying to ALLOTT *would* state that they had no information concerning WALLENBERG, nor about any other Swedes, but felt sure that any such information would be communicated to the Swedes when and if obtained. CROWLEY also stated that the Army would be contacted for information concerning KULISA.

5. CROWLEY concluded by saying that he was having a copy of subject letter sent to CIA. Upon rechecking with him on 31 May, the undersigned was advised by CROWLEY that a copy of the letter had been given to Mr. LUFKIN, OLT, Dept of State.

page - 2 -

6. Tennyson M.D.A. DS, RGH/CIS, was advised of the above on 31 May. He has agreed to check upon the location of this copy. The purpose of this check is simply to insure that, if the letter is indeed sent to CIA, that it go into the proper channels, i.e.,

DD/P.



1 June 1955
WR-1/JJS:cw

N. Y. H. T.
APR 3 1955

Swedes Press Russians About Missing Diplomat

By B. J. Cutler

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
© 1956 N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

MOSCOW, Apr. 2.—The case of a missing diplomat whose fate is unknown and whose story rivals a mystery novel is under discussion at the highest level of the Russian government tonight.

Premier Tage Erlander of Sweden, who is on a good-will visit here, disclosed that he has asked Russian leaders for information about Raoul Wallenberg, who disappeared while on a mercy mission in 1945.

Mr. Erlander did not say with whom he discussed the Wallenberg case, but since his arrival here Friday he has been in almost daily contact with Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

Principal Issue

Sources close to Mr. Erlander said the fate of Mr. Wallenberg is the principal issue standing in the way of better Russian-Swedish relations and gave the following account of the ten-year-old mystery:

The action of the wealthiest banking family in Sweden, Raoul Wallenberg, chafed with inactivity in neutral Sweden during World War II. In 1944

he was offered and accepted a dangerous mission in Nazi-held Hungary.

He was given a temporary post in the Swedish diplomatic corps and the job of rescuing as many Jews as possible from Hitler's crematorium. Setting up headquarters in Budapest, he managed to rescue thousands of Jews from gas chambers and find them a haven in Sweden.

Disappeared in 1945

Soon after the Russians wrested control of Budapest from the Nazis early in 1945, Mr. Wallenberg disappeared, and since then nothing has been heard about him officially.

The Swedish government inquired about him in a diplomatic note, then followed with a stiffer not demanding Mr. Wallenberg's release. This demand was met with the reply that the Russian government had no information on the diplomat's whereabouts.

Since that time Swedish diplomats have received tips— which they have not been able to verify—that Mr. Wallenberg was in the Soviet Union. Mr. Erlander decided to take the case up with the highest Russian leaders in an effort to learn the diplomat's fate.

Questioned at Reception

At a reception at the Swedish Embassy tonight Erlander was asked whether the Russian gov-

ernment had been able to satisfy him in the Wallenberg affair.

"You will have to wait for the communiqué," Mr. Erlander said referring to a joint statement expected tomorrow on the Swedish-Russian talks.

He was asked whether his reply was a hint that Mr. Wallenberg, a Christian who risked his life in Nazi territory to save friends of another faith, was still alive.

"That I cannot definitely say," he replied. "I can only hope."

Among the Russian leaders attending tonight's reception

were Marshal Bulganin, Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich, a First Deputy Premier. In contrast to previous receptions where vodka toast followed another, the Russians were in restrained form and drank only one glass of champagne each.

At an informal press conference following the reception, Mr. Erlander said he believed the Russian government to be sincere and serious in its desire for contacts with other countries. He added that he judged the chances of peace to have improved in the last two years.

WALLENBERG

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. [REDACTED]	SOURCE [REDACTED]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 29 April 1955	ANALYST [REDACTED]	
SUBJECT [REDACTED]			DATE 11 July 1955	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
This document was inaccessible as of the date of this consolidation. The following information was taken verbatim from the chrono copy held [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ... 3. For the [REDACTED] Their basic interest is in positive intelligence and related studies in the adjacent Iron Curtain areas plus Finland . . . The following types of material are of especial interest to them: ... d. Any information on Raoul WALLENBERG. ... THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.				
CROSS-REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
			201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

SECRET

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

062

DATE : 1 SEPTEMBER 55

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING

1		4
2		5
3		6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM :

ACTION:

INFO :

APR 11 1955

DOC. MICROFILMED

WALLENBERG, Raoul

0729Z 2 SEPT 55

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

CITE:

(IN 43348)

TO: DIR

1. SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE REQUESTS ANY INFO WILFRED C. KUMISH, U.S. CITIZEN RECENTLY RELEASED IN BERLIN BY SOVS, HAS ON IDEN AND LOCATION OF SWEDES HELD IN SOV CAMPS. PARTICULARLY INTERESTED RAOUL WALLENBERG.
2. CABLE ANY INFO.

END OF MESSAGE

201 5925
ABSTRACT ☒ INDEX ☒
DATE 4 OCT 1955

~~SECRET~~

INDEX

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

Copy No.

677
ORIG : [REDACTED]
UNIT : [REDACTED]
EXT : [REDACTED]
DATE : 2 SEPTEMBER 1955

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : [REDACTED]
FROM : DIRECTOR
CONF : [REDACTED]
INFO : [REDACTED]

MICROFILMED
APR 1 1977
DOC. MICROFILMED

WALLENBERG, Raoul

DIR 22481 (OUT 71581)

2137Z 2 SEP 55

DECLASSIFIED

PRECEDENCE

TO [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

CITE DIR

INTEL

REF [REDACTED] (IN 43348)

1. ACCORDING LATEST INFO CUMISH, NOT YET RELEASED. WHEN IS, [REDACTED] TILLING TRY GET INFO REQUESTED REF.

2. IF CUMISH EXITS VIA BERLIN, SUGGEST [REDACTED] TRY GET ACCESS CUMISH OR ASK [REDACTED] BERLIN GET INFO REQUESTED REF.

3. FOR [REDACTED] SWEDISH GOVT ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO LEARNING WHEREABOUTS WALLENBERG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED FROM BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND IS BELIEVED HELD BY SOVS.

(END OF MESSAGE)

201-5925
ABSTRACT ☒ INDEX ☒
DATE 4 OCT 1955

~~SECRET~~

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE Copy No.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

415

DATE : 10 SEP 55

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : DIRECTOR
FROM : [REDACTED]
ACTION: [REDACTED]
INFO : [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (IN 46383)

0220Z 10 SEP 55

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

TO: DIR

INFO: [REDACTED]

CITE: [REDACTED]

INTEL

RE: [REDACTED] (IN 43348); DIR 22481 (OUT 71581)

CUMISH IN SUCH BAD PHYSICAL CONDITION HE CANNOT BE QUESTIONED FOR SEVERAL DAYS BUT WILL HANDLE QUERY SOON AS POSSIBLE AND FORWARD ANSWER FROM HERE.

END OF MESSAGE

CABLE SECRETARIAT COMMENT: AT THE DIRECTION OF THE CABLE SECRETARIAT DUTY OFFICER, THE ACTION UNIT WAS DETERMINED AS THOUGH THE INDICATOR [REDACTED] HAD BEEN USED.

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

SEP 10 1955

[REDACTED]

SEP 16, 1955

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. Herewith transmitted, in two copies each, are the biographical reports requested in the reference on Viola SANDROOS, Richard DAHM, and Rudolf von WETSCHL (concerning Wallenberg). The debriefing was by [REDACTED]

2. The attached material allegedly represents the sum total of source's knowledge on this subject. Source's information on SANDROOS and DAHM came entirely from those individuals themselves; source's knowledge of Wallenberg came primarily from von WETSCHL.

[REDACTED]

approved: [REDACTED]

14 September 1955

Attachments: HEROWITE, as stated above

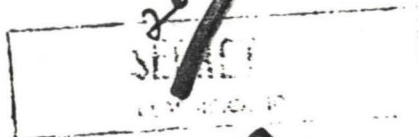
Distribution:

4-148 w/att in duplicate (DIRECT)

2-100, Security w/att - single copy

ENCL 8

File
Wallenberg



~~SECRET~~

SANDROOS, Viola

1. SANDROOS was born in Detroit, USA, in approximately 1917 or 1918. In 1932 her parents, who had originally emigrated to the United States from Finland and were United States citizens, went to the Soviet Union to find work. The SANDROOS family lived in Petrozavodsk and became Soviet citizens. Source does not remember the date when they obtained their citizenship. During the war, her father was drafted into a unit and died there of starvation.

2. Viola SANDROOS went to a pedagogical institute in Leningrad during the war. When she finished the last year in 1940 she was sent to take courses, the purpose of which she did not immediately understand. In these courses she was trained in parachute jumping and radio communication. She thought these were CSOAVIAKHIM courses. After several months had passed, a man who spoke both German and Russian well began attending classes. He was also a student. After his arrival, the authorities informed her that she would be sent abroad with this young man later, and that they would have to live together as man and wife. She was given a passport under a Finnish name, and he received one under a German name stating that he was an Austrian journalist. In the beginning of 1941 they were sent to Tallinn, Estonia, where they were officially married in accordance with the instructions of the authorities. From this marriage she had a son who is now living in East Germany.

3. They waited for the arrival of the German Army in Tallinn, and remained there after the withdrawal of the Soviet Army. Since their false documents stated that he was an Austrian journalist and she was of Finnish extraction, they were able to obtain permission to go to Germany. In the summer of 1941 they went to the Leipzig area, and it was there that her son was born. They lived with relatives of her "husband", who was of Volga German descent. In 1944 he was drafted into the German Army and sent to the Eastern front. Soon afterwards she was informed that he was missing.

4. Neither she nor her husband worked for the Soviets in Germany, since they did not believe they would fall into their hands again, and thought that they could lead a normal life. At the end of 1944 SANDROOS received a letter telling her to go on a specified date to a designated place in Prague where she would receive instructions. She was warned that if she did not do so, the German authorities would be told that she was a Soviet spy.

5. She went to the address in Prague specified in the letter, and lived there for several weeks, but no one contacted her. One day a man came to her and said that he was a member of the German Gestapo. He told her that the Gestapo knew all about her, but that she had nothing to fear. She was told to stay at the same place in Prague and wait for further instructions.

~~SECRET~~

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

On the German side, the Soviet side said, she was arrested and sent out to a labor camp for 10 years. She was in the village, knowing of the fact that she was a Kikarok. She was arrested by the Soviet Union, and she was sent to the labor camp. She was arrested about the course she was in. She was sent to Germany, and her interrogators did not refer about anything about the course she was in. She was given a five-year sentence and sent to a labor camp in Morilik.

3. Prior to coming to Dudinka she had spent five years in Noril'sk, and, after her release from camp, worked several months in a Noril'sk accounting office. In Dudinka she worked first as a hairdresser and then as an assistant to the planning official in a construction office. In Dudinka she had the status of an exile (ssyl'naya).

1991 she married an Estonian named Teet Tullus, but retained her last name after the marriage. The marriage was not registered since Tullus was already married. A daughter was born in 1992. In the summer of 1994 she and Tullus were released from exile. Tullus went to Estonia and SANDROGS was sent to Soviet Karelia. Their source left Tullus alone waiting for her travel documents (documents na otpravu).

10. In 1914 she was notified through the Red Cross that her son was living with her husband's relatives in East Germany.

11. [redacted] now lives in Kortavaara in Soviet Karelia. She is working in a textile factory. She would like to continue studies in the institute, but at present that is not possible since she was in prison. She speaks Russian, German, Finnish and English. She understands Estonian, and also speaks it a little. Her political convictions are anti-Soviet.

mother lives in a home for invalids on the island of Valparaiso in Lake Ladoga.
One of her mother's sisters lives in Canada.

~~SECRET~~

[201-86871]

TRACE AFF.T
EGFA-915

Dahn, Siegfried

1. [REDACTED] later was sent to Dudinka together with [REDACTED].
2. Dahn is of German extraction. He was born 27 September 1906. He lived in Finland from 1901 until his arrest in 1945, and had Finnish citizenship. Until 1940 he lived in Viipuri, Finland (Vyborg), where he owned an import firm which dealt in grain, fruits, coffee, and other products. When Viipuri was ceded to the Soviet Union, he moved to Helsinki. DoB
3. On 21 April 1945 Dahn was arrested, for at that time the Minister of Internal Affairs was the communist Leino. He was turned over to the Soviets at the demand of the Soviet Control Commission, and was taken to Moscow the very same day. During the war he had translated articles from Finnish newspapers into German for the German komendatura in Helsinki. He was tried in Moscow and sentenced to five years in a labor camp. In August 1945 he was sent to Mariinsk, Kemerovskaya Oblast, West Siberia. In August 1947 he was transferred to the prison in the city of Vladimir, as in source's case, his sentence had been converted to prison confinement. After finishing his sentence he was exiled to Dudinka. During the whole time he was at Dudinka he worked as a stoker at the central heating plant of the district hospital.
4. On 15 June 1954 he [REDACTED] released from exile and they were permitted to return to Finland. Dahn and source first went to Helsinki where they stayed at the Finnish embassy ten days. Then they went to go to Petrosavodsk to obtain exit visas from the Soviet Union. They went to Petrosavodsk, but were not able to obtain their visas until 11 December 1954. They arrived in Finland 13 December.
5. At present Dahn lives in Helsinki, Finland. He is married and has children. His health is poor since he has a heart condition.

Von Zetschl, Rudolf, Freiherr

DoB: ca. 1922

Von Zetschl was in Butyrskaya prison in Moscow in the summer of 1945. At that time he was about 22 or 23 years old. [REDACTED] his brother was a Hungarian military attache in London. He said that he had been connected with British Intelligence and with the Gestapo, but claimed that he had actually worked only for British Intelligence. He also stated that he had travelled to Moscow together with the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg, who, like he, had been arrested in Budapest upon the arrival of the Soviet troops. Wallenberg had been the Secretary of the Swedish embassy in Budapest and the representative of the Swedish Red Cross. [REDACTED] learned from other prisoners that Wallenberg had actually been in Moscow in the spring of 1945, and had first been in Lubyanka prison. In 1955 [REDACTED] a returnee from the Soviet Union that Wallenberg had been in the prison in Vladimir in 1951.

SECRET

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| DECLASSIFIED | |
| Authority | MM947008 |
| By | NARA, Date 12/18 |

101-86871

- K 1 -

FBI Daily Report SCANDINAVIA
#201-1915

Oct. 14, 1955

File Wallenberg

SWEDISH PAPERS COMMENT ON WALLENBERG CASE

Stockholm, in English to Eastern North America, Oct. 13, 1955, 1200 CMT-E

(Press Review)

(Text)

The news that Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, the prominent Swedish businessman and officer in the Foreign Service, may still be alive in a Soviet prison camp, is the subject of wide comments in this morning's editions.

Here, for example, is what the Liberal newspaper Dagens Nyheter writes: "We still do not know how much truth to attach to the report that Raoul Wallenberg was seen in a Central Asian prison camp in 1953. If this report is reliable, it will inevitably arouse the strongest hopes all over Sweden. At the same time a united public opinion will insist that the authorities do everything they can to secure Mr. Wallenberg's immediate release and return to his native land."

Another Liberal newspaper, STOCKHOLMS-TIDNINGEN, observes that the Soviet security organization in the east directly administers most of Siberia and Central Asia where the prison camps are situated. No other department of the Soviet Government is in a position to inspect what is going on, continues STOCKHOLMS-TIDNINGEN, which writes: "It is therefore more than likely that Mr. Wallenberg has been placed in a camp where it is difficult for the Soviet Foreign Ministry to track him down. But now that the power of the MVD has been crushed by the death of Beria and the friendly attitude of the new regime, Sweden can well ask to have a new investigation made on the basis of the latest report. To dismiss such a request would be an insult, since the present Soviet rulers ought to realize that the Wallenberg case is a matter close to the hearts of the Swedish people. An honest effort to comply in Moscow will greatly improve relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union."

According to the Social Democratic newspaper MORGON-TIDNINGEN, the latest evidence is of the kind which cannot be disregarded by the Russian authorities. MORGON-TIDNINGEN goes on to say: "A detailed Russian report in this case, together with the immediate return of Mr. Wallenberg as soon as he can be found, will do more than any other act to demonstrate a sincere desire for closer relations between peoples."

201-5925

SCANDINAVIA
Oct. 14, 1955

Admittedly Mr. Wallenberg's fate is only one of hundreds of thousands from the chaotic last days of the war, but he stands as a symbol for them all. An explanation of the Wallenberg tragedy would rank as a mark of good faith and a sincere desire to work in the service of eased international tension."

REVIEW OF FINNISH PRESS, OCT. 13

Helsinki, Finnish Home Service, in Finnish, Oct. 13, 1955, 1015 GWT--L

(Press Review)

(Summary)

WUFI SUOMI says that the introduction on July 1 of a system of automatic issue of import licenses for raw materials and certain consumer goods gave rise to some fears of an excessive rise in imports, but a survey of the first 3 months shows the surprising fact that such imports have in fact decreased. One reason for the decrease is undoubtedly to be found in the deposit requirement, which has caused some difficulties in financing imports.

Another reason is that a system of automatic licenses has reduced the need for maintaining large stocks of raw materials. It is also possible that purchases made under the new system have been more advantageous, and that the volume of imports therefore has not decreased as much as the value of the imports would seem to indicate. Experience gained so far shows that the partial automatization of imports has fulfilled the hopes attached to it. The real question is, how much have these hopes been exceeded? A further, complete freeing of imports from controls will not be as easy a matter, but the present system could evidently be extended without risk. No undue delay ought to be permitted to such extension, the paper concludes.

MAAKANSA speculates on the chances of the Diet giving its approval to the Government proposal fixing the farmers' income and agricultural prices, and emphasizes the importance of this proposal.

HELSINGIN SANOMAT says that the Vuokenniska Mining Company's plans for starting mining operations in the seabed off the Aaland Islands have encountered growing opposition from the island population, who see here a danger to the Swedish character of the islands. Evidently there is no concern over the economic issues, although Finland certainly does not possess plenty of iron ore. There is a fear that a possible influx of Finnish workmen would affect the linguistic balance of the islands.

• Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, arrested by the Soviet army in 1945 in Budapest, where he had saved many Hungarian Jews from Nazi extermination.

Ernst Ludwig Wallenstein, former economics attache of the German legation in Romania, said today he had exchanged messages with Wallenberg by tapping on their cell walls in Moscow's Lefortovskaya prison until early 1947. Then the Swede was moved elsewhere and Wallenstein has heard nothing of him since.

• Dr. Walter Linse, an official of the anti-Communist Free Jurists Organization in West Berlin, abducted in 1952. The

Wash Post + T. H., ca 18 Oct 55

file Wallenberg -

201 5/11-

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

128.00(W)/10-1455

FROM : Embassy, Stockholm

380

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 14, 1955

REF :

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| 13
For Dep.
Use Only | ACTION | DEPT. |
| | REC'D | OTHER |
| | 10-17 | 11-17 |

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO 41 - SECTION I - POLITICAL

SECRET

1. The Wallenberg Mystery: (Official Use Only)

An Associated Press story of a German journalist just released from imprisonment in the Soviet Union who claimed that Raoul WALLENBERG had been alive in a Siberian prison camp as late as 1953 again aroused front page Swedish interest in the country's "most famous Soviet prisoner". Wallenberg, who was engaged in rescuing Jews from the Nazis, disappeared when the Red Army marched into Budapest. At first the Soviets claimed he was under protective custody but subsequently denied all knowledge of him. Rumors have persisted that he is still alive in Russia. The Opposition claims the Government is remiss in finding out about him, although in fact the Foreign Office has gone to great lengths to try to find out what happened. Because of the special prominence of this case Sweden's press hardly exaggerates in insisting that Swedish-Soviet relations could never be "normalized" without full clarity about Wallenberg. Current optimism about the latest clue was given impetus by Prime Minister ERLANDER's public statement that the Government took this latest report "highly seriously". Communist Ny Dag noted editorially that it saw no reason to doubt the Soviet Government's previous statement that Wallenberg was not known to be in the Soviet Union.

• Miss Lindstrom's Confusing UNIA Technical Assistance Speech

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Action

EUR

Control: 13994

Rec'd: October 27, 1955
9:57 a.m.

Info

RMR

FROM: Stockholm

TO: Secretary of State

SS

G

SP

C

P

OLI

CIA

NO: 413, October 27, 11 a.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 413, REPEATED INFORMATION MOSCOW 11, BUDAPEST 2.

Secretary General Foreign Office informs me Swedes with public opinion greatly exercised about Wallenberg case on basis of stories from recently released Soviet prisoners are now planning to press case to a showdown. If Russians do not produce Wallenberg for a satisfactory explanation of what happened to him, Swedes will probably publish White Book regarding case. Secretary General indicated Swedish Foreign Office had a well-documented case of what happened to Wallenberg, beginning with his conviction by Soviets as American spy, and that publication of White Book would probably cause even greater storm in Sweden than shooting down of two Swedish planes in 1952. He said American Jews greatly interested in case because of Wallenberg's help to Jews. He does not think Wallenberg has been liquidated but that he may have died.

CABOT

LMS:REM/5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~REPRODUCTION FROM THIS
COPY, IF CLASSIFIED, IS
PROHIBITED

DATE : 9 NOV 55

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : HEIDELBERG

ACTION: [REDACTED]

INFO : [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (IN 28688)

0912Z 9 NOV 55

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

CITE: [REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED]

INFO: [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

(IN 43348)

G-2 USAREUR INFORMS CUMISH INTERVIEWED PER REQUEST REF. NO KNOWLEDGE
SWEDISH NATIONALS IN SOVIET CAMPS.

END OF MESSAGE

CABLE SECRETARIAT COMMENT: AT THE DIRECTION OF THE CABLE SECRETARIAT DUTY OFFICER,
THE ACTION UNIT WAS DETERMINED AS THOUGH THE INDICATOR [REDACTED] HAD BEEN USED.

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

Copy 10

201-5945

~~SECRET~~

WALLENBERG FILE
out memo

See 100
PS
Cyt
ay

13 December 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

ATTN: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: Ivar C. OLSEN

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND947008

By LAW NARA, Date 12/19/93

1. Reference is made to conversations between Mr. Hodgson and the writer on the question of querying Subject regarding his connection with Maoul WALLENBERG. Following notification by Mr. MacPherson that the Security Office had indicated that it had no objection to the writer's interviewing Subject, Subject was telephoned at his office and a meeting was arranged for 1 December 1955.

2. Subject is the Washington representative for the New York Investment Securities firm of Trippe and Company; his office is located at 805 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

3. At the meeting with Subject on 1 December 1955, our interest in Maoul WALLENBERG was explained to Subject and he was told that we were turning to him for assistance in clearing up a question to which there appeared to be no answer in our files or that of any of our predecessor organizations. Subject indicated his understanding of our interest and his complete willingness to assist.

4. The writer sketched briefly our knowledge of Subject's connection with WALLENBERG, basing this largely on information contained in Maoul Wallenberg - Hero in Budapest, a book in Swedish by Jens Leval, published in Stockholm in 1948. Subject confirmed the facts, as they pertain to his relationship with WALLENBERG, related in this book. Subject was then asked whether he had at any time had any operational contact with, or made any operational use of, WALLENBERG. Subject replied to both questions with a very firm negative. Subject went on to explain that during his assignment in Stockholm during World War II, he actually worked for three U.S. Government agencies: the Treasury Department, in which capacity he acted as Financial Attache of the American Legation in Stockholm; the War Refugee Board, of which he was the Stockholm representative; and OSS. In the case of OSS, Subject in effect wore three different hats: financial, handling all the finances and accounts of the OSS mission in Stockholm; I-2, interrogating refugees and escapees to Sweden; and SI, procuring intelligence, including dispatching of agents to Norway and to the Baltic area.

DECLASSIFIED

By

NARS, Date

201 572

5. Subject's contact with WALLINBERG was only in his capacity as representative of the War Refugee Board. Subject was extremely emphatic on this point and returned to it on several occasions during the course of the meeting, apparently wishing to insure that there was no misunderstanding on this score. As had been indicated in the book cited above, Subject was instrumental in the selection of WALLINBERG for the mission to Budapest. Following WALLINBERG's assignment to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, WALLINBERG was supplied by Subject with funds solely for the purpose of assisting Jews in Hungary.

6. In explaining the mechanics of funding WALLINBERG in Budapest, Subject said that an account had been opened by the JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE (JDC) in the Stockholm Enskilda Bank, Stockholm. The funds in this account were earmarked for WALLINBERG and Subject was authorized to draw on this account. Whenever WALLINBERG indicated, through means of letters pouched from Budapest to the Foreign Office in Stockholm, that he needed funds, Subject withdrew the necessary funds from the account referred to above and would send them to WALLINBERG through Swedish Foreign Office channels. Subject stated that, except for 10,000 Swedish kronor which were given to WALLINBERG from the President's secret fund (?), all funds given to WALLINBERG were from the account referred to above and all funds given to him were solely for use in connection with refugee work.

7. Following WALLINBERG's disappearance in Budapest, the balance remaining in the account at that time, which according to Subject was fairly considerable, was withdrawn from the account, the account closed and the money returned to the JDC. Subject added that, should any further details or corroboration of the above be desired, he was certain that Mr. Moses Leavitt, Executive Vice-President of the JDC, would be able to supply the desired information. Subject also said that a 3 volume TOR S. CHAI report on War Refugee Board Activities in Sweden contained all the documentary evidence on Subject's dealings with WALLINBERG; according to Subject, this Agency and the Department of State each hold a copy of this report.

8. In reply to the writer's question, Subject indicated his willingness to discuss this matter further if desired and to answer any questions which the Department of State or the Agency might wish to pose.

a.-14JOSF [redacted]

Distribution:

Orig 1 cc [redacted]
1 cc [redacted]
1 cc [redacted]
1 cc [redacted]
1 cc [redacted]

21 December 1955

TO: Mr. W. Henry Buford, III
Director, Office of Libraries and
Intelligence Acquisition

FROM: Information Concerning Walther Wallenberg

1. Your memorandum of 3 November 1955, addressed to [redacted] Central Intelligence Agency, has been referred to this organization for reply as the Strategic Services Unit is charged with responsibility for liquidating the affairs of the Office of Strategic Services. A thorough review of our files as well as consultation with former officials of the OSS have resulted in the firm conclusion that WALLENBERG was in fact never employed by U. S. intelligence in any capacity. The following background information concerning subject was developed in the course of our research, which, however, may be of assistance to your department.

exact dates?

Source?

2. During World War II WALLENBERG, while in Stockholm, was in contact with Mr. Iver C. OLSEN who was then stationed at the American Legation as Financial Attache, as a representative of the Treasury Department; secondly, as an OSS representative; and thirdly, as Stockholm representative of the War Refugee Board. It is understood that it was solely in this latter connection that WALLENBERG had dealings with OLSEN who was later instrumental in the selection of WALLENBERG for the mission to Budapest.

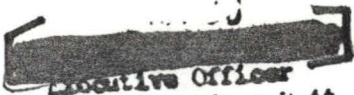
3. Following WALLENBERG's assignment to the Swedish Legation in Budapest he was supplied by OLSEN with funds for use only in assisting Jews in Hungary. These funds were made available to WALLENBERG through an account opened by the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) in the Stockholm Enskilda Bank, Stockholm. OLSEN drew on this account whenever WALLENBERG indicated a need for additional funds. The funds were then forwarded through Swedish Foreign Office channels. With the exception of 10,000 Swedish kronor which were given to WALLENBERG from the President's secret fund, all other funds came from the account in Stockholm and were used only in connection with refugee work.

when?

4. Subsequent to WALLENBERG's disappearance in Budapest, the Stockholm account was closed, and the remaining balance, which is understood to have been fairly considerable, was returned to the JDC. Fuller

201-5722

documentary details of OLSEN's dealings with WALKERBORG are said to be found in a 3 volume TOP SECRET report on War Refugee Board activities in Sweden, of which your Department is believed to hold a copy.


Executive Officer
Strategic Services Unit

List: Orig & 1-addressees
1-
1-KI/Archives
1-FI/Admin
1-TE ✓



AIR

11 Jan 56

[REDACTED]

Chief, WE

Background

Article on Raoul WALLENBERG

Headquarters notes from the enclosed clipping from Christian Science Monitor, dated 17 December 1955, that an article on Raoul WALLENBERG recently appeared in the periodical Vi. Please procure a copy of this issue and forward it to Headquarters.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6 Jan 56

Distribution:

2- [REDACTED] w/enc, clipping as described above
2- [REDACTED]
1- [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

261-5945

VIA AIR
(Specify Air or Sea Route)

DESPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

~~Secret~~

CLASSIFICATION

DATE 24 February 1956

TO Chief, [REDACTED]

FROM [REDACTED]

SUBJECT { GENERAL Background Material
SPECIFIC V1 - Articles on Raoul Wallenberg

REFERENCE: [REDACTED] January 1956

Attached are the 18 November 1955 and 14 January 1956 issues of V1
in response to reference request.

[REDACTED]

Attachments

2 magazines

24 February 1956

Distribution:

3 - Headquarters, w/2 atts. in single copy
2 - [REDACTED] w/o atts.

~~Secret~~

CLASSIFICATION

1 COPY

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Control: 17946
Rec'd: MARCH 29, 1956
2:26 P.M.

FROM: MOSCOW

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2214, MARCH 29, 8 P.M.

SENT DEPARTMENT 2214, STOCKHOLM 33

PRAVDA AND IZVESTIA MARCH 29 BOTH HAVE FRONT PAGE EDITORIALS ON ERLANDER'S VISIT AND SEVERAL OTHER SOVIET PAPERS HAVE TRAVEL ARTICLES ON SWEDEN. PRAVDA EDITORIAL POINTS OUT BENEFITS TO SWEDEN AND TO WORLD PEACE OF "ALLIANCE-FREE" POLICY AND SAYS "SOVIET UNION HAS ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD AND RESPECTED SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY POLICY. HISTORY OF SOVIET-SWEDISH RELATIONS SHOWS MANY EXAMPLES WHEN SOVIET UNION ACTED AS SINCERE FRIEND SWEDISH PEOPLE...OUR COUNTRIES ARE BOTH IN BASIN OF BALTIC SEA AND INTERESTS BOTH STATES DEMAND RELATIONS BETWEEN ALL BALTIC COUNTRIES DEVELOP ON BASIS EQUALITY AND RESPECT OF SOVEREIGNTY, THAT BALTIC SHOULD NEVER BE ARENA OF COMBAT ACTIVITY BUT SHOULD BE TURNED INTO ZONE OF PEACE...SOVIET PEOPLE APPRECIATED STATEMENTS SWEDISH POLITICAL AND PUBLIC FIGURES AGAINST STATIONING FOREIGN TROOPS ON DANISH AND NORWEGIAN TERRITORIES IN TIME OF PEACE". RECENT EVENTS HAVE SHOWN, ARTICLE SAYS, PERSONAL CONTACTS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT LEADERS IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND IT IS HOPED ERLANDER'S VISIT, LIKE THOSE OF FINNISH, NORWEGIAN AND DANISH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, WILL IMPROVE SOVIET RELATIONS WITH NORTHERN COUNTRIES.

IZVESTIA EDITORIAL SIMILAR IN TONE AND CONTENT.

WALMSLEY

RNS

*No mention of
Raoul WALLENBERG which was a
chief subject of joint communique.*

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

92

47

~~SECRET~~Control 4104
Rec'd: April 17, 1956
4:50 p.m.

Action

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Info

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FROM: Stockholm

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 295 April 17, 6 p.m.

File WALLENBERG

SENT DEPARTMENT 295, REPEATED INFORMATION MOSCOW 29.

REFERENCE ENMTEL 994 April 17.

Jarring gives us following background information re Swedo-Soviet conversations. Effort made to be cordial with red carpet treatment everywhere, for example, four planes to Caucasus. Soviets tried to have included in joint communique (1) reference to "neutral" rather than alliance-free Swedish policy, (2) statement that they "support" as well as respect it, and (3) reference to relations between two nations and Communist China, pointing out that point mentioned in joint Soviet-Canadian communiques. Swedes successfully refused to accept any of these. Russians pressed for inclusion of favorable reference to Aoms for Peace program and Swedes countered by including this in paragraph re UN. They underscored UN throughout visit. Soviets did not (repeat not) raise peaceful Baltic or German questions nor (repeat nor) was any reference made to east-west trade. Erlander firmly stated that Sweden would not (repeat not) try to influence Danish or Norwegian foreign policy and this matter not (repeat not) thereafter raised, although Swedes convinced more friendly northern flank is present objective Soviet policy. Swedes mentioned shooting down their planes but did not (repeat not) press it.

On Wallenberg case Soviets at first very cold but finally accepted Swedish dossier of information and promised to investigate. Jarring pointed out communique printed in PRAVDA, posted all over Soviet Union as they saw it. Caucasus and announced over radio, so will be known even in prison camps.

CABOT

TT:EM/7

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